THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, May 31, 1808. No. 1132.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be piad at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Genuine Preparations.

JUST received, from the proprietor's Patent and Family Medicine Warehouse, New-York, and for sale by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front, between Market & Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions. Thousands are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of impirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints-----dear bought experience has taught that oily and heating medicines, joined with strong opiates(or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects. A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Whooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the doses so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECTED CASES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1806.

Being desirous to make public, for the good of others, the exeellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation—add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption — The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me, and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it,and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir. *GEO. BENNER, jun.*

No. 11, Budd-st. Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee, New-York.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which, there is reason to believe, have, within NINE YEARS past, cured upwards of Two Hundred Thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS; and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

LETTER

From the Rev. J. Molther, Minister of the Moravian Church in Yorktown.

YORKTOWN, Jan. 4, 1802.

Dear Sir,—Doctor Hamilton's Lozenges having been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether, by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of the Lozenges, agreeable to the directions, which carried off a substance, to all appearance mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals, not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and, though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on a belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults. I am sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN MOLTHER.

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from mercury, or any other pernicious or offensive ingredients, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

The Anodine Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

For debilitated constitutions.

TAKE NOTICE.

Imitations of the above Medicines will probably be offered for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *Anthony Beelen*, in Front Street, agent for the sale of the genuine preparations:—As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

Hannah Lee,

Widow of the late Proprietor.

March 30, 1808

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of WILLIAM WORKS, deceased, are requested to present them, properly attested, for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment on or before the 15th day of June next, as, immediately after that time, all accounts unsettled, will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

ELEANOR WORKS, Admix.
ANDREW WILLOCK,
EDWARD HAZELTON. } Ads.

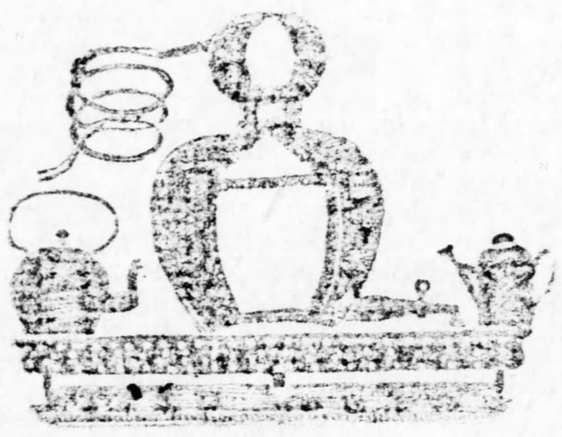
Pittsburgh, May 16, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Reece's Medical Guide.

PROPOSALS

By B. B. Hopkins and Co.

No. 170, Market-street, Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

THE MEDICAL GUIDE,

FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES,

AND YOUNG PRACTITIONERS, OR STUDENTS IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY:

BEING

A COMPLETE PRACTICAL SYSTEM

OF

Modern Domestic Medicine:

Exhibiting, in familiar terms, the latest and most important discoveries relative to the prevention, distinction, causes, and cure of diseases, by Medicine and Diet, particularly Consumption of the Lungs, Asthma, Indigestion, Flatulency, Gout, Scrophula, Palsy, Rheumatism, Cancer, Worms, Nervous and Bilious Complaints, the Diseases of Children, &c. &c.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

A FAMILY DISPENSATORY,

AND A

COPIOUS APPENDIX,

Containing explicit instructions for the ordinary management of Children, and such cases or accidents which require immediate aid, &c.

BY *RICHARD REECE*, M. D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Author of a Treatise on the Lichen Islandicus in diseases of the Lungs, &c.

Firt American, from the fourth London edition.

The work will consist of one octavo volume, to be printed on fine paper, price $2 50 cents.

The subscriber having contracted with the publishers of the above work for supplying this country, and having engaged a part of the edition for that purpose, will receive subscriptions for the same, on the following terms:

Subscribers for single copies, will be furnished with the work at the publication price, with the additional sum actually paid for carriage to Pittsburgh.

Individuals or companies, who will subscribe for 10 or more copies, will receive them at the subscription price, clear of carriage to that place.

The subscriber engages to have a sufficient number of copies for delivery at his Book and Stationary Store, in 50 days from this date, in good order, taking all risk of transportation upon himself.

The money to be punctually paid on the delivery of the work.

To his own recommendation of the usefulness of this work, he will only add an extract from the Critical Review for April 1807, where it is noticed in the following terms:

"It is of importance that every man should be enabled to know something of the laws of life, the nature of diseases, and the most rational modes of cure. For this purpose, Dr. Reece's book is better adapted than any with which we are acquainted; it is more scientific and judicious than the Domestic Medicine of Buchan, which we have no doubt it will entirely supersede.

"Considered in this light, Dr. Reece's *Medical Guide* is a most valuable performance."

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

4th May, 1808.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY ANTHONY BEELEN,

Front-street, an additional supply of

PINK, buff and blue ginghams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.

All which he will sell low for Cash.

Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, May 31, 1808.

On Friday night last, a brick House in Front near Wood street, occupied as a Brewery by Mr. Lewis, was entirely consumed by fire, together with a quantity of barley, malt, other articles of stock and utensils belonging to the establishment. On that occasion the citizens turned out with the greatest alacrity, but owing to the want of persons properly appointed to combine and direct their exertions, and of fire buckets, a considerable portion of that time, in which they could have been successful, unavoidably elapsed before the engine with a sufficient supply of water, could be brought to act with effect. Indeed, our regulations of police, and the means of protecting the property of our fellow citizens in such cases of distress and calamity appeared on that occasion so evidently inadequate, that we have no doubt the Town council will see the necessity of immediately arranging and adopting some plan for supplying their defects.

That the town of Pittsburgh has been heretofore so remarkably preserved from the destruction which so frequently happens in other places by fire, we can only attribute to the guardian care of Heaven, and not to our exertions; and it must be evident to every person acquainted with our town, that there are several parts of it, in which if a fire would once gain any considerable progress, the issue must be dreadfully destructive.

The House belonged to James May, an industrious citizen of this place.

At a meeting of the delegates from the various parts of the county, assembled at the house of Samuel Peebles, in Pittsburgh, on the 28th inst. in order to select suitable persons to be supported as candidates for the different offices, at the approaching election, JOHN WAY, Esquire, of Ohio township, was chosen chairman, and WILLIAM ROBINSON, jr. of Pine township, secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting have long known the virtues, and highly estimate the talents, integrity and patriotism of JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh; that his nomination as a candidate at the ensuing election for the chief executive office of this state is highly approved of, and that every effort consistent with honor will be used to promote his success.

Resolved, That JONATHAN COULTER, Esquire, of Beaver county, possesses the entire confidence of this meeting, and that he be recommended to our fellow citizens composing the senatorial district, as a proper person to be supported at the next general election as a Senator for this district.

Resolved, That WILLIAM WILKINS, Esquire, Col. ROBERT BALDWIN, and Major NATHANIEL PLUMMER, Jr. be recommended (in conjunction with one to be nominated by the friends of the constitution for Butler county) as suitable persons to represent Allegheny and Butler counties, in the General Assembly of this state.

Resolved, That WILLIAM M'CLURE be recommended to the citizens of Allegheny county, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner.

Resolved, That the following persons, Steel Semple, Esq. Henry Baldwin, Esq. John Darragh, esq. John M'Donald, Esq. Thomas Bracken, Wm. Porter, and Wm. Robinson, Jr. be a committee to correspond and confer with other persons appointed by the various parts of the district, on the subject of nominating a proper person to be supported as a member of Congress.

Resolved, That the following persons be committees of order and activity, in their respective townships, on whom it is enjoined by this meeting, to use all honorable and fair means to promote the success of the above ticket.

VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP—

William Irwin, esq. Fauntly Muse, William Sill, Thomas Plummer, Nathan Noland, Archibald Johnston, Wm. Caven, Adam Black.

PLUMB—

Alexander Logan, esq. Robert King, John Myers, John M'Cully, Col. Robert Cunningham, Wm. M'Elroy, John Cowan, Thomas M'Kee, esq.

OHIO—

John Way, esq. John Dickson, John White, Wm. M'Donald, John Moon, Hugh Bluster, Moses Cox, Wm. Cox.

MIFFLIN—

John Vernor, Joel Ferree, John Findley, esq. John M'Clure, Jr. Thomas Ferree, Benjamin Barnes, John Robinson, Zadok Wright, Andrew M'Farlane, John Neil, sen. William M'Elheny.

ST. CLAIR—

Alexander Gilfillan, James Brison, Wm. Lea, Robert Hays, Thomas Douglass, Henry Hultz, Joseph Philips, esq. James Turbett, Jr. Thomas Jones, Henry Beltzhoover Wm. Thompson, esq. John Henry, Captain John M'Cleery.

PINE—

John Meason, esq. Joseph M'Knight, John Street, John M'Casslin, James Sample, esq. John M'Knight, Robert Anderson, Samuel Steward.

DEER—

Robert Miller, James Carnahan, Thomas M'Connell, Robert Thompson, Peter Hintz, Felix Negley, James Lesley.

MOON—

Charles Morgan, Thomas Mitchell, esq. John Kerr, esq. Wm. Beer, James M'Cormick, Benjamim Hall, John Byers, Thomas Eaton.

ELIZABETH—

David Allen, John Becket, James Brice, John Walker, Philip Smith, John Robinson, Major Howell, Stephen Bayard, Samuel St. Clair, James Wall, Jr. James M'Anulty, James Applegate, Vincent Applegate, Thomas Warren.

INDIANA—

James Powers, Wm. Hawkins, Elisha Brooks, B. F. Brewster, esq. Elias Davis, Chris. Staley.

ROBINSON—

John M'Michael, esq. Samuel Riddle, Samuel Neely, John M'Elherron, Isaac Ferree, John Philips, John Young, Alex. M'Curdy.

FAYETTE—

John Kelso, Henry Potter, George Williams, George Vallandigham, Jr. Moses Coulter Isaac Jacobs, Obediah Holmes, Ephraim Herod.

PITT—

Jonas Rouh, Jacob Negley, Alexander Thompson, John Ferree, John Johnston, William Bonner, James Miskimmons, Rudy Stotler, Henry Morrow, Charles Johnston, Wm. Powel, Alexander M'Mun, George Wallace, John M'Dowel, Jacob Castleman, Moses Herbert, David Kennedy, Arthur Cleeland, sen. Dunning M'Nair, Stewart Haney, James Sample.

TOWN OF PITTSBURGH—

Samuel Peebles, Joseph M'Cullough, Robert Spencer, Thomas Wallace, Paul Anderson, John Simrall, David M'Gunnigle, James Morrison, Matthew M'Ewen, James B. Clow, Zachariah A. Tannehill, Thomas Enoch, Wm. B. Young, John Linton, Lewis Peters.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and Tree of Liberty.

JOHN WAY, *Chairman.*
WM. ROBINSON, Jr. *Sec'ry.*

At a numerous meeting of the members of St. Patrick's Congregation of Butler county, PATRICK HAGERTY, Esquire, in the chair,

Resolved—

That we and our forefathers having been oppressed by kingly power, we detest all kingly government.

That the republican government of the United States, and of the state of Pennsylvania in particular, is our choice, and having sworn to it, will support it in its present form and constitution with all the means and strength God may be pleased to grant us in his goodness.

That the tampering with Constitutions, we consider as tending to leave a people without a Constitution, or at least but with a mere moveable one, and (as in France) open the door to Tyrants to raise thrones, and lord it over the people.

That approving of the integrity and talents of JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, and believing that his election to the governmental chair, will be the best means to preserve our state constitution, we do therefore agree to use every honorable measure to poomote his election.

PATRICK HAGERTY,
Chairman.

Butler County, May 23, 1808.

Philadelphia County Meeting.

At a meeting of the Federal Republicans of the County of Philadelphia, convened pursuant to public notice, at the Inn of Amos Palmer, in the Northern Liberties, of the city of Philadelphia, May 14, 1808.

Col. Abraham Duffield, Chairman.
Robert Vaux, Secretary.

The freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania being required by their Constitution, to choose, at the ensuing general election, a chief executive magistrate, and the federal republicans of the county of Philadelphia, in deliberating on the importance of placing in that high station a man of *integrity, moderation and firmness*, and JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, being in the estimation of this meeting, eminently qualified to fulfil the various duties of Governor of this state,

Resolved unanimously, That they do recommend JAMES ROSS, Esquire, of Pittsburgh, to their fellow citizens of the county of Philadelphia, as a candidate for the office of Governor, and they trust they will use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved unanimously, That Joshua Humphreys, esq. Samuel Wheeler, esq. John Jones, esq. col. Abraham Duffield, and Robert Vaux, be a committee to correspond with any committees that are, or may be appointed in the different counties of this state, to promote the election of JAMES ROSS.

Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the friends of JAMES ROSS, in the county of Philadelphia, to hold township or district meetings and make such further arrangements as they may deem proper to promote his election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers whose editors are friendly to the election of JAMES ROSS.

ABRAHAM DUFFIELD, *Chairman.*
ROBERT VAUX, *Sec'y.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

EMBARGO, &c.

Observe, Farmers! In the year 1807 we derived from commerce alone, a revenue exceeding sixteen millions of dollars! In 1808 we shall receive little or no benefit from commerce, because the embargo has ruined it. Now, what will be the consequence of this? Taxation; but not moderate taxation; heavy screwing taxation, to make up the deficiency caused by the stagnation of so very material a source of revenue. Suppose now we should have a war with France, and the supposition is a very fair one, for by our latest accounts the Emperor Napoleon has given us but sixty days to determine whether we will join him against England, or submit ourselves to his implacable resentment; suppose then, I say, we were to have a war with him, how should we procure the sums necessary to support an army for our defence?—Recollect how our treasury has been exhausted by the 15 millions paid for Louisiana, and by the two millions lately sent to France, by way of a present; how then can we support a war? I will tell you—The merchants can't now pay any thing; the three laws passed in favor of France, viz. 1. prohibiting the trade to Domingo—2. the non-importation, and 3. the embargo, have completely ruined them. The farmers and labouring part of the community then must pay, as long as they have money, and when that is gone, they must, with their young sons, shoulder a musket for subsistence; and who knows but that the grain which in consequence of the late laws, is lying useless in your barns, may be seized upon by the invaders, and go to feed the soldiers of our enemies? In this case the taxes will not be moderate; they must be great in proportion to the loss of the other sources of revenue. The farmers then, if a change is not quickly produced, must first pay, for there are no others who can pay, and they must afterwards fight, for we have now no sailors; they have all gone to England or Canada to seek employment since the embargo and supplements have been passed—these meritorious citizens have in 1808, been suddenly deprived of their usual means of support; some have gone to seek employment in foreign nations, and those who are left have mostly become beggars! So you see the prospect before you, if you do not produce an alteration of our officers; will an alteration of our officers, cause a change in the present face of things, and an advantage to our country? you know it will; it is the only way we have left to save our sinking country; turn out those men, who yield such blind obedience to executive influence, and who enact laws without enquiring into the reasons for them; turn out the advocates for the embargo, for they will ruin you, otherwise; look at your barns and mills, and don't trust to newspapers; turn out those men and put others in their places who will remove such dreadful evils, and make the farmers and merchants rich again; oppose with all your force those men who support the present ruinous system of things, and your exertions may be attended with happiness to yourselves; don't for a moment suppose that the present line of conduct, adopted by some of our rulers, is for your good; your own ruin will soon convince you it is not; it is pursued in obedience to France, and you will soon be convinced of this; take care then how you give your votes for men, who will act in the same way; New-York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode-Island, and N. Carolina, have become convinced of their error; they have voted differently from what they did last year; they have generally elected federal members to represent them, and alter the late dreadful laws—do you do the same, and you retrieve your fortunes and avoid ruin.

—

Before the embargo and the other late absurd and cruel laws were passed, domestic produce to the amount of forty-eight millions was exported, in one year; and since these acts have been passed, not a cent's worth will be exported!—These are the blessed effects of Jeffersonianism. This immense sum of 48 millions, was annually distributed in trade amongst the farmers and mechanics of our country, and went to pay their useful exertions for their country and families; but mark the change! so far from getting paid now for their labor, they can't prevail upon the merchants to take their produce off their hands even at one sixth of its price; they must look on and see it gradually rotting before their eyes, and not murmur, if they wish to please the present rulers. Is there no relief?—but one;—change your legislators—change your rulers.

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Mr. Jefferson has taken upon himself, to prohibit one state trading with another; and in the fullness of his power has transferred a part of his prerogative to the governors of Louisiana, Georgia, and some other states; these are to suffer no trade to be carried on between them and their sister states, but what they think fit;—"If you think proper," says the president, "you may grant a privilege to a few merchants" (mind a few merchants! a downright monopoly) "to trade with a neighboring state, but this is entirely arbitrary with you."—Why this is a greater stretch of power than Bonaparte exercised when from a general he became first consul for life. Fellow citizens, there is a despotism in this that the king of England would not dare to assume. You might as well be prohibited from bringing your eggs and butter to your country market; I am sure one year ago you would have thought one as probable as the other. Things have got to a dreadful height—you must soon have a change, or your property will be gone forever.

LETTER FROM
COLONEL PICKERING
TO
GOVERNOR SULLIVAN.

City of Washington,
April 22, 1808.

SIR,

SO much time has elapsed since your excellency sent me your letter of the 18th March, you may imagine that I have forgotten you. But for many reasons that letter demands my notice. It was evidently intended for the press, to promote your re-appointment, at the approaching election. But a review of the copy, replete with unwarrantable criminations and rudeness, probably satisfied you, or your friends advised you, that a publication of the whole might rather prejudice than promote your interest; and therefore you suppressed the greater part. But fearing no charges which your excellency has brought or can bring against me; and thinking it proper that the whole letter should be known I shall publish it entire. Those who will be at the trouble to compare the paragraphs you have chosen to publish as *extracts*, with the letter itself, will see that they are so compounded, and with such alterations and additions, as to be, in fact, a *studied imposition* on the public.

In examining your letter, I observe many extraordinary passages calling for animadversion; but to notice all of them, would too severely task my own, as well as the reader's patience. In my remarks, it may sometimes be difficult to adapt my language to the subject without wounding the public sense of the decorum proper to be observed in a writing intended for the public eye. But it shall be my endeavor not to transgress that bound.

Your excellency perceiving that doubt or disbelief had arisen, relative to your assertion that you returned my first letter "unread," seems resolved, in your last, to remove all doubt, and to enforce belief, by repeating, directly, or indirectly, five or six times that you did send it back unread. Now, a plain man conscious of having told the truth, would have rested on a single assertion.

You suggest that the governor's communication to the legislature "must be always on something which he believes to deserve their attention, and to be within their authority as a legislature:" but that "you do not conceive that my letter was within this description."—This opinion of my letter you appear to have formed *since* you *acknowledge* that you have read it. And how could you undertake to decide that point, as by your own statement you did, *without reading it?* Was it not possible, was it not *probable*, that in the actual state of things, the information it contained might afford matter proper for the consideration of the legislature of Massachusetts, relative to the embargo, which was peculiarly injurious to that state? Will your excellency maintain the servile doctrine, that as freemen they might not even take into consideration their grievances, resulting from the measures of their national rulers? May not the legislative body of a state make known to the national legislature the sufferings of the whole people of a state, as individuals exhibit their private wrongs? Is it lawful for legislative bodies only so far to interfere as to express approbation, and never, however forcible the call, their disapprobation of national measures, by making application for a change? Has your excellency forgotten that during this very session of congress, as governor of Massachusetts, (and as you state, "with the unanimous request of its legislature,") you presented to congress a strong memorial in behalf of some of the citizens of that state who had been purchasers of lands under grants from Georgia? And did the essential interests of *all* her citizens, deeply affected by the embargo, less merit the attention of your excellency and the legislature than the claims of a small number of those citizens? Perhaps you will say, that the legislature had already adopted resolutions approving of the embargo. True; and I accounted for it on the supposition, very naturally to be entertained by the legislature, that the assembled *wisdom* of the nation, at Washington, would not have adopted so terrible a remedy but for evils of the greatest magnitude, which an embargo alone could avert. Now, the greatest design of my letter was, to satisfy them that the embargo was not, in the national legislature, the offspring of *wisdom*; for *wisdom* cannot exist without *knowledge*: and I still affirm that congress were not informed of any adequate cause for the embargo—and therefore, instead of implicit approbation, the embargo demanded examination, and perhaps a remonstrance, with a view to effect its repeal.

But you say, "Mr. Adams, my colleague, is quite opposed to me in his opinion of the embargo. He voted for it, and still considers it a wise measure, and a necessary one. You have his letters before you upon it." True—he did vote for the embargo: and I must now tell your Excellency, how he advocated that measure. It is not willingly, Sir, that I speak of him in an address to the public. Though often opposed in opinion, on national measures, there has never existed for a moment any personal difference between us. But as you have now contrasted his opinion with mine, to invalidate my public statements, you compel me to relate the fact.

In my first letter I informed your excellency of the haste with which the embargo bill was passed in the senate. I also informed you, that "a little more time was repeatedly asked, to obtain further information, and to consider a measure of such moment, of such universal concern; but that these requests were denied"—and I must now add, by no one more zealously than by Mr. Adams, my colleague. Hear his words. But even your excellency's strong faith in the president's supreme wisdom may pause, while independent men will be shocked at the answer of my colleague to these requests.—"The president, said he, has recommended the measure on his high responsibility: I would not consider—I would not deliberate: I would *act*. Doubtless the *president* possesses such further information as will justify the measure!" Need I give to your excellency any other proof (though other proof abounds) of "blind confidence in our rulers?" Need I give further evidence of "the dangerous extent of executive influence?" When the people of Massachusetts see a man of Mr. Adams's acknowledged abilities and learning advancing such sentiments; when they see a man of his knowledge of the nature of all governments, and of his intimate acquaintance with our own free republican government, and of the rights and duties of the legislature; especially of their right and duty to *consider*, to *deliberate*, and, according to their own judgment, independently of the executive pleasure to decide on every public measure: when, I say, the people of Massachusetts see this, will they wonder if a majority in congress should be *overwhelmed* by the authority of *Executive recommendation?* And had I not reason to be alarmed at "the dangerous extent of Executive influence," which to me appeared to be leading the public mind, by its blind confidence to public ruin?

Without commenting on the very exceptionable language in which your excellency has

judged it not improper to indulge, in respect to my remarks on your proclamation for a day of public fasting and prayer, I feel myself called upon to repel the charge, that my "professions to have read that proclamation with pleasure, can never be considered as founded in sincerity." You, sir, may affect to doubt my sincerity: but no persons acquainted with my life and conversation will suspect it. Those persons know I am not a hypocrite in religion; and by this time I believe your excellency is convinced that I am not a hypocrite in politics. But, sir, I must avow to you, that I am incapable of prophaning any religious institution. With perfect truth, I repeat to your excellency, that I did read your proclamation for a fast "with great satisfaction." And, I further assure you, that my friends here, delegates from Massachusetts, manifested the like satisfaction —we all approved of the religious sentiments you expressed. But your excellency knows, and the world knows, that such a proclamation may be issued, and other external marks of christianity be exhibited, and "the weightier matters of the law be omitted."

This leads me to another passage in your letter. Having refused to lay my letter before the legislature, you, and your partisans, have labored for reasons as well to justify the refusal, as to decry the letter itself. Among other things, it has been reported to be "an electioneering letter." And your excellency, as if to give your sanction to that report has said, that *my letter was printed before you received it by mail.*

At a momentous crisis, to exhibit a plain, unvarnished tale of truth before the eyes of a people misled by the partial statements or misrepresentations of pretenders to republicanism and patriotism, be in itself proper, ought my letter to be censured as an electioneering project? Why do we boast of the freedom of the press, but for its usefulness, in a free country, to convey correct information to the people? Certain newspapers had long been the vehicles of misstatements and falsehoods, calculated to deceive the people. It was at *such a time* that I thought it my duty to come forward with a statement of the situation of our public affairs —so far as we were permitted to know them— and to vouch for the *truth* of the *statement* with my *name*. I knew that this would disturb the hornet's nest, and put the insects on the wing; and that with increased venom they would dart at me their poisoned stings: but armed with *truth*, as with a coat of mail, I had nothing to fear from their attacks.

In your excellency's letter to me of the 18th of March, you say, "I have read your letter in print, since I returned the manuscript. *It was printed I find, before I received it by the mail.*" Really, sir, with all my previous information of your character, I was astonished at this declaration to me; and in writing under your own hand, which will preclude all evasion; and when the falsehood of the assertion was of so easy detection. I will state the facts. My letter bears date the 16th February. On the 20th I put it into the post office at Washington. In your letter of March 3d, you acknowledge its receipt on the 2d. On the 21st of February I put into the post office here, a copy of my letter of February 16, addressed to the friend in Boston. This friend in his letter of March 3d, acknowledged the receipt of that copy. He said also, that after waiting as long as decorum required for a communication of it through the medium of the legislature, the press would give the letter to the people in a pamphlet. A short address to the reader, prefixed to the printed letter, is dated at Boston the 9th of March, the very day on which I received at Washington, your letter of the 3d.

But your excellency was not contented with the positive assertion, that the *letter was printed before you received it by the mail*—you meant to induce belief in the assertion, by suggesting some grounds for it. Your words are, "it was printed, *I find*, before I received it by the mail:" as if your excellency had made a previous enquiry for ascertaining the fact.— And of whom would your excellency, as a lawyer—of whom would any man of common sense, make the enquiry? Certainly of the printers who set their names on the title page of the the letter: and if you had enquired of *them*, you would have *found* that it was *not printed* before you received it, nor until after you had acknowledged the receipt of it.* The facts which I have stated, demonstrate the *impossibility of what you assert*. This will enable every reader duly to estimate all your other assertions.

Your excellency unquestionably intended to print the whole of your letter, and if, by a bold assertion, you could have satisfied the people that mine was printed before you received it, it would have countenanced the report of your friends, that it was merely an electioneering letter, and unworthy of credit. But reflecting afterwards on the certainty of detection you concluded, to keep out of sight the greater part of your letter, and particularly the part on which I am now commenting; hoping that, deterred by your extraordinary charges against me, comprehending those of exciting sedition and rebellion, I should not dare to publish it.†

You suggest that I have perverted your invitation to the people to pray for a blessing on their enterprises by sea and land, and used (or to take your own words) "improved" it to urge them to sedition and rebellion against the government of the nation:" That my letter appears to you to have been a "seditious, disorganising production:" That it was designed "to disunite, divide, and dissolve the union:" That "the sum of all my labors was to excite uneasiness, discontent and divisions in the nation:" That "if there ever was an attempt in its nature and consequences tending to rebellion and sedition, this is one:" That my "address evidently tends to the overthrow and dissolution of the United States as a nation:" And that, "let our national government be BAD or good, we have nothing but that, under God, to save us from aggravated ruin; and yet your exertions appear to me to lead directly to its subversion."

These are heavy charges; and your excellency though yourself a lawyer, would perhaps have acted prudently to have taken counsel before you advanced them.—To answer and repel the whole—seeing you do not point to a single passage in my letter to support them— it might be sufficient to say, *that they are all unfounded*. If my letter were "seditious, and disorganising, and tending to excite rebellion" —it is very wonderful that your excellency should have been the first and only person to make the discovery. If I needed any *authority* of *opinion* against yours, I could quote that of statesmen and lawyers of the first distinction in the U. States, who have honored me with their approbation and thanks. But however gratifying this *unsought praise* of highly respectable individuals, I need not stop here. My letter is before my fellow citizens in Massachussetts: it is indeed before the nation: and the decided approbation of the thousands who have read it, demonstrate not only the extreme anxiety of the public mind to obtain the information I gave; but that the facts stated, carried conviction of their truth and importance and justified my inferences. I say not these things boastingly; for I feel no other emotion than what every man must feel who aims to serve his country, and finds his labors have not been in vain. Your reproaches, sir, and the reproaches of other men like you, detract nothing from my peace of mind. *Improbis vituperari, laudari est.* And let me assure your excellency, that although this kind of praise will not make me vain, it will never make me angry.

I shall pass over your excellency's doctrines of *passive obedience* and *blind confidence* in our rulers; that the free citizens of the only remaining republic on earth, ought *silently* to submit alike to a BAD government and a *good* one; and that it would be a *waste of time* to enquire whether the embargo is *right* or *wrong*, only remarking, that avowing such servile tenets (now alike fashionable in France and Turkey, in respect to their despotic masters) you characteristically pronounce my plain history of the embargo, an attempt "to disunite, divide, and dissolve the nation."

I could fill a volume with just remarks on your excellency's letter; but I fear tiring those who may take an interest in our correspondence; and therefore pass unnoticed many subjects of animadversion. But there are two prominent ones which I must not omit.

The first is a plain insinuation, of a nature to excite astonishment, *that I was connected with Aaron Burr, in the conspiracy* with which he has been charged! I now understand your excellency's letter to me of the 24th of last January; which being remarkable for nothing but its absurdity, I had thrown by, and nearly forgotten. I had sent you the printed papers laid before the senate, in the case of John Smith, senator form Ohio, accused of having been concerned in that conspiracy. Among the papers was the report of the committee in the case, drawn up by my colleague, Mr. Adams, the chairman; which, I remarked, "could not fail to attract attention; especially of gentlemen" [like your excellency] "of legal information." And you must have observed, that it has attracted very great attention; as will every thing from the pen of Mr. Adams, whether it merit censure or applause.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

* The manuscript was received by us on the 5th, and the work expected to be published on the 9th—a few of the first copies however were extorted from us on the evening of the 8th. *Greenough and Stebbins.*

† A paragraph in the Chronicle, of the 28th April, signed Cato, fully confirms the truth of this opinion of col. Pickering. *Editor.*

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 17.

[CIRCULAR.]

Treasury Department, May 5, 1808.

SIR—I informed you in my letter of the 28th ult. that the President considered "unusual shipments," particularly flour and other provisions, of lumber and naval stores, as sufficient cause for detention of the vessel; pot and pearl ashes and flaxseed ought to have been added to the list—But he has given in charge to me to call your attention still more forcibly to that object. As it was the great leading object of the legislature, in giving the power of detention, he considers it his duty in the execution of it, to give complete effect to the embargo laws. He recommends, therefore, that every shipment of the above articles, for a place where they cannot be wanted for consumption, should be detained. He perceives no necessity at present for the transportation of flour and similar articles from one port of the Chesapeake and its waters, to another portion of the waters of the same bay; or from any port whatever, to ports in the Chesapeake, Delaware or Hudson, or to other places which export such articles. And in order to prevent the inconvenience which the want of a sufficient supply might occasion in some states, he has writen a letter to the governors of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Georgia, and Orleans, a copy of which is, by his order inclosed for your information.

In order that he also may be enabled to judge of the manner in which the law and his instructions are carried into effect, you will be pleased to transmit weekly to this department, a statement of the vessels laden with articles of domestic produce, which shall have departed from the district during the week, shewing the species and quantites of articles, and the port of destination. Vessels not masted or decked, packets, and ferry boats, vessels which give no bonds, and those employed in carrying fire wood, manure, stones and similar articles, need not be inserted in the statement.

I am very respectfully, &c.

(Signed) ALBERT GALLATIN.

To the collector of

[In the *Register* of Friday last, we noticed the RESCRIPT issued by Mr. Jefferson, to the governors of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, South-Carolina, Georgia, and Orleans....whereby the intercourse of the inhabitants of those states with their fellow citizens of all the other states, in the essential article of supplies, is suspended until the governors shall not only certify what supplies are wanted, but shall designate the PARTICULAR MERCHANTS, to whom the MONOPOLY of making the importations shall be confided, and the special licence of HIS HIGHNESS shall be granted thereon.

The following is a correct copy of this more than Imperial-Edict....It will be seen that, by this assumption of a power, to which Congress itself was incompetent, one violation of the constitution is made the instrument to produce another:

1st. Four of the states and one of the territories are put out of the Union, as far as a suspension of their intercourse with the other states can have that effect; and

2dly. All their supplies from the other states are cut off, until they shall subscribe to the MONOPOLIES which the president, contrary to the express provision of the constitution, orders to be created.]

(COPY.)

To the Governors of Orleans, Georgia, South Carolina, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire.

Washington, 6th May, 1808.

The evasions of the preceding embargo laws went so far towards defeating their objects, and chiefly by vessels clearing out coastwise, that congress, by their act of April 25th, authorised the absolute detention of all vessels bound coastwise, with cargoes exciting suspicions of an intention to evade those laws.—There being few towns on our seacoast which cannot be supplied with flour from their interior country, shipments of flour become generally suspicious and proper subjects of detention.

is one of the few places on our seaboard which needs supplies of flour by sea for its own consumption. That it may not suffer by the cautions we are obliged to use, I request of your excellency, whenever you deem it necessary, that your present or any future stock should be enlarged, to take the trouble of giving your certificate in favor of any merchant *in whom you have confidence*, directed to the collector of any port, usually exporting flour from which he may chuse to bring it, for any quantity which you may deem necessary for consumption beyond your interior supplies, enclosing to the secretary of the treasury, at the same time, a duplicate of the certificate, as a check on the falsification of your signature. In this way we may ensure a supply of the real wants of your citizens, and at the same time prevent those wants from being made a cover for the crimes against their country which unprincipled adventurers are in the habit of committing. I trust, too, that your excellency will find an apology for the trouble I propose to give you, in that desire which you must feel, in common with all our worthy citizens, that inconvenience encountered cheerfully by them for the interests of their country, shall not be turned merely to the unlawful profits of the *most worthless part of society.*

I salute your excellency, with assurances of my high respect and consideration.

[Signed] TH: JEFFERSON.

We feel some curiosity to hear from those states which the president has placed under the ban of the empire, by cutting off the intercourse between them and the rest of the union, except so far as it shall be carried on by a few favored friends of the administrion. Some instances have already occurred in this port, of commodities being brought here by citizens of other states and bartered for provisions, which are wanted for consumption at the places to which they were intended to be carried, but which the proprietors have been obliged to leave here to perish, because the president would not trust them to carry them home, even though the most satisfactory security has been offered.

Whether the people of these United States, will continue to submit to such enormous and cruel oppression, while they have it in their power to relieve themselves by a mere vote, remains to be evinced at the approaching elections in the several states.

From the St. Albans Adviser (Vermont) May 5.

A number of militia have been this day detached from this regiment, by order of the governor, to enforce the laws of the United States, and quell all combinations against the due observance of the same. The detachment from Vermont is commanded by captain Hopkins of Swanton, and we believe consists of about 25 men, who are or will be immediately joined by a detachment from New-York to proceed with all possible dispatch to the British lines, in order to prevent the passing of a large quantity of lumber in rafts which is now near the lines. There is now a heavy gale from the south, and the rafts being supplied with such a quantity of sale, that we think it hardly possible for human force to restrain their movements till they pass the provincial line. We hope no serious consequences will arise from this conflict between the sovereignty of the United States, and the sovereignty of pecuniary wants.

Evasion of the Embargo Law.—Among other modes of evading the embargo restrictions, the following is said to have been adopted in the northwestern boundary of Vermont "A hill is selected which stands on the boundary line of Vermont and lower Canada—On the top a slight building is erected in which barrels, pipes, and other articles, are deposited. The construction of the house is such, that on the removal of a stone or a piece of wood, the whole edifice with its contents immediately falls on the British territory, by which means, although apparently accidental, the laws are evaded and speculations to a large amount made by the execution of the scheme."

Bost. Gaz.

By a gentleman directly from Vermont, we are informed, that in an attempt of the inhabitants to take a large raft to Montreal, contrary to the embargo laws, they were resisted on Lake Champlain by two sloops belonging to the government—when an action took place, in which fourteen or fifteen men were wounded. The raft made its escape and proceeded to its place of destination. *Utica Patriot.*

RHODE-ISLAND CORRECT.

The elections in Rhode-Island were declared last week.—The greatest harmony and urbanity were exhibited throughout the election; and the result has been highly favorable to WASHINGTON PRINCIPLES and FREE COMMERCE. Governor FENNER was almost unanimously re-elected.—Lieut. Governor MARTIN, (a federalist) elected by a similar majority. A majority of the house or representatives are FEDERALISTS;—the speaker was unanimonsly elected; and the utmost harmony prevailed in the whole organization of the government of the state. *Bost. Gaz.*

THE ELECTION.

Various and contradictory accounts are put into circulation respecting the result of of the election in the different counties. If rumour speaks truth, some of the western counties have indeed *bowed the knee to Baal*, and voted the EMBARGO.

There is no certainty where the majority will lie between the federalists and Clintonians, alias the Embargoites The probability is they will be nearly divided—in which case the little band of Lewisites will hold the balance of power in the next legislature.

Albany Crises.

Carpenters and Plasterers!

PROPOSALS will be received till the 10th day of June next, for *Flooring, erecting the Pews, Reading Desk, &c.* in TRINITY CHURCH; and also for building a CUPOLA, and Plastering the Church.—The proposals must specify the price for each particular kind of work, and contain estimates of the quantity thereof. Plans may be seen, and further particulars known, at Mr. EICHBAUM'S Tavern in Front street, Pittsburgh.

N. B. *Estimates are expected at cash prices, as prompt payment will be made.*

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1808.

Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the Tanning Business, named ALEXANDER PORTER, about 16 years of age, stout made, took no cloathing but what he had on. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber. WILLIAM HAYS.

May 30, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Park, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested immediately to come forward and dischaige their accounts; and all those to whom said estate is indebted, are requested to present their accounts, properly attested, for settlement.

MARY PARK, *Adm'x.*
ROBERT MAGEE, *Adm'r.*

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1808.

N. B. A number of *Books*, belonging to Mr. Park, having been lent out, it is requested that those who have them will return them without delay.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice to the Copper Smith and Tinplate Working business, a lad of between 14 and 15 years of age.—Such a one will be taken on liberal terms. Apply to SAMUEL HUBLEY.

Pittsburgh May 27, 1808.

Taken up tresspassing in the inclosure of the subscriber, living on the bank of the Allegheny, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, in the beginning of March last, a red roan Horse, about 14 hands high, shod before, about 10 or 11 years old, switch tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. PATRICK O'HARA.

May 27, 1808.

A HORSE LOST.

STRAYED or Stolen from a farm on the Coal Hill, about the first inst. a bright bay HORSE, long and slim made, six or seven years old, sixteen hands high, three white feet, and a white stripe on his forehead, thin in flesh, had just before he went away been cured of the scratches, which gave him the appearance of being off a long journey. A reward of *Five Dollars* will be given to any person who will deliver said horse to the subscriber, and all reasonable charges paid. O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, May, 30, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON,
At the corner of Third & Market streets,
Have received an elegant assortment of
MUSLINS,
consisting of figured and plain
Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,
India Mulls, &c.
Also a quantity of
SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.
Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

JOSEPH HARBESON.
At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*
Copper and Tin Manufactures,
in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.
STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.
A large Tract of Land,
in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Nail Manufactory.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand
Cut and Hammered Nails
of every description, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every kind; orders for which will be punctually attended to.

Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.

He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.
JOHN IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

JOSEPH DAVIS,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,
Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to
JOHN M'DONALD, jr.
Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

TO BE LET,
A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to
JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,
A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.
A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH DAVIS.
March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

FOR SALE.
By the subscriber, an assortment of
LEATHER,
Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.
WM. GORMLY.
Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.
In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.
In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.
May 7, 1808. tf

STOP THE THIEF.
One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Stolen from the subscriber living in Cumberland, Alleghany county, state of Maryland, on the night of the 28th of April last, a dark bay Horse, with a large star in his forehead, shod before, he is a little Cat-ham'd, high weathers, ten years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, an excellent horse for the geers, and both trots and paces; the villain's name is William Due, he is about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, had on when he went away an old blue sailors jacket, an old pair of velvet overhals, and an old pair of white stockings; he has before broke Cumberland jail twice, and it is expected he has made to Zanesville in the state of Ohio where his wife, father and brothers live. I will give twenty dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horse and thief if delivered at Cumberland jail.
HENRY STONE.
May 5th, 1808.

M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN
BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, (in addition to their stock on hand) in *Market Street*, between Third and Fourth streets, next door to Mr. Riddle's, a handsome and general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.
Pittsburgh, March 16, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.
JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Green Tree Tavern
FOR SALE,
And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of
JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.
Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON,
Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran*, where they have opened an extensive assortment of
Hardware, and Dry Goods
suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

WANTED,
30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

TURNING,
In all its branches, oval and round,
IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,
Useful and Ornamental,
EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Front-street, near the sign of the Indian Queen, where *Profiles* are taken in the neatest manner and elegantly framed—Electrical machines made and repaired—also Umbrellas, &c. repaired.
ARNOLD EICHBAUM.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,
TWO HOUSES, situate in Liberty street, near Fort Fayette,—one is a two story frame, the other log—well finished and convenient. They will be sold on reasonable terms, either together or separate.

To be Let, on ground rent, half the Lot, being 60 feet front on Penn street, and the usual depth back. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.
MARY NEALOW.
Pittsburgh, April 2d, 1808.

NOTICE.
PROPOSALS for building a Bridge across Chartiers creek, at the fording below Baldwin's mill, will be received at the Commissioners Office in Pittsburgh, until Monday the 6th of June next.
JAMES SAMPLE, JOHN DARRAGH, WM. M'CANDLESS, } Commissioners of Allegheny County.
April, 25, 1808.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING LANDS, &c.

IN the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, town lots No. 39 and 87. Out lots No. 184 and 239, containing ten acres each.

100 acres of land about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, and about 2 miles off from the Franklin road from Dixon's tavern.

207 acres and 87 perches, about fourteen miles up the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh, and about one mile back from said river.

A town lot in the town of New Castle, No. 4, situate on the diamond of the public square, whereon is erected a new two story log house; also a new store house, a good kitchen, stables, a draw well with excellent water, &c. being built for a tavern and kept as such, being the first rate tavern in said town.

First donation district, Beaver county, No. 11,—500 acres. Butler county, No. 169,—200 acres.

Second donation district, Butler county, No. 429,—200 acres. Mercer county, No. 1946—200 acres. No. 1921, one equal half or moiety of 200 acres.

Fifth donation district, Venango county, No. 1004,—200 acres.

Sixth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1203—200 acres.

Seventh donation district, Crawford county, No. 1345 and 1395,—200 acres each.

Eighth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1541 and 1721,—200 acres each.

Town of Erie, town lots No. 1925 and 2059.

Town of Montgomery, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, town lots No. 324, 1244, 1415 and 2316.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above property, may know the terms of sale by applying to James Semple, Esq. or to the subscriber, living about three miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river.
BERNARD HUBLEY.
March 15, 1808.

LANDS FOR SALE.
A TRACT of LAND situate in the state of Ohio, in third range, fifth township and second section, containing six hundred and forty acres.

One tract of Land situate in Randolph county, state of Virginia, on the north east side of Cheat river, adjoining lands of Joseph Watson and others, containing one thousand acres.

In the town of New-Lisbon, Columbiana county, state of Ohio, two Lots, Nos. 10 and 11, situate on Market street, with a house and stable erected thereon, and a good well of water.

For a part of the above valuable property, produce will be taken in payment. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, jr. in Pittsburgh.
April 18, 1808. tf.

NOTICE.
Whereas my wife Mary Hardy, did on the 29th March last, abscond from my bed and board, and has othewise injured me in my property, I find myself under the necessity of forwarning all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debts of her contracting.
JAMES HARDY.
May 12, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.
Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.